Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Pinus reflexa, Engelm.—Seen only in the higher portions of the Mogollon Mountains, where it grows sparingly. The trunk is tall, slender, crooked, and very flexible, with a few branches at the top. The large, somewhat flattened seeds are fully as sweet and rich as those of *Pinus edulis*.

Picea Engelmanni, Engelm., grows sparingly in the Mogollon Mountains, and only on the highest summits. It forms a compact and handsome top.

Ephedra antisyphilitica, C. A. Meyer, becomes a small tree of 12 or 15 feet in height, and 5 or 6 inches in diameter, along the Rio Grande. It is apparently worthless.

HENRY H. RUSBY.

Contributions toward a List of the State and Local Floras of the United States.

III. THE SOUTH-EASTERN STATES.

Manual of Botany adapted to the productions of the Southern States. By John Darby, A.M. (D.)
12mo., 612 pp. Macon, Ga., 1841, and New York, 1866.

Musci Alleghanienses, sive spicelegia Muscorum atque Hepaticarum quas in itinere a Marylandia usque ad Georgiam per tractus montium, A. D., 1843, decerpserunt Asa Gray et W. S. Sullivant. By W. S. Sullivant. (C.)
12mo., 87 pp. Columbus, Ohio, 1846.

Flora of the Southern United States, containing abridged descriptions of the flowering Plants and Ferns of Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. By A. W. Chapman, M.D. (D.)
8vo., 621 pp. New York, 1860.

Enumeration of the species issued in the first and second centuries of Ravenel's "Fungi Caroliniani Exsiccati," with other species collected at the same time in insufficient quantities for distribution. By M. C. Cooke. (C.)
In Grevillea, Vols. vi and vii. London, 1877–'79.

VIRGINIA.

Flora Virginica, exhibens Plantas quas v. c. Johannes Clayton observavit atque collegit. Easdem methodo sexuali disposuit, ad genera propria retulit, nominibus specificis insignivit minus cognitas descripsit Joh. Fred. Gronovius. (D.)
8vo., pp. 206. Leyden, 1739–1743.

Catalogue of Plants observed by John Bannister in Virginia. (A.)
In Ray's Historia Plantarum, Vol. ii. London, 1688.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Flora of West Virginia. By H. N. Mertz and G. Guttenberg. (A.)

List of Timber Trees of West Virginia. By J. H. Diss Debar. (B.)
In Handbook of West Virginia.

Forest Trees, Shrubs and medicinal Plants of West Virginia. By W. M. Fontaine. (B.)
In Resources of West Virginia, p. 111. Wheeling, 1876.

List of medicinal Plants growing in West Virginia. By Dr. A. S. Todd. (A.)
In Trans. Med. Soc'y of W. Va., for 1867 and 1871.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Catalogue of the indigenous and naturalized Plants of the State. By M. A. Curtis. (B.)
In Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of N. C., Part iii. Raleigh, 1867.

Synopsis Fungorum Carolinae Superioris. By L. D. De Schweinitz. (C.)
In Acta Soc. Nat. Cur. Lips. Leipzig, 1822.

List of Trees of North Carolina. (B.)
In Report on Forestry, pp. 471–477. Washington, 1879.

Report on the woody Plants of North Carolina. By M. A. Curtis.
In Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of N. C. 1860.

Jones County.

Catalogue of Plants observed in the neighborhood of Newbern. By H. B. Croom and H. Loomis, M.D. (A.)
8vo., pamphlet, pp. 52. Newbern, 1883.

Catalogue of the Plants, native or naturalized, in the vicinity of Newbern. By H. B. Croom. (A.)
8vo. pamphlet, pp. 52. New York, 1837.

New Hanover County.

Enumeration of Plants growing spontaneously around Wilmington N. C. By M. A. Curtis. (A.)
In Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. i. 1834.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia. By Stephen Elliott. (D.)
2 vols., 8vo., pp. 606 and 744. Charleston, 1817–1824.

Notes on the Marine Algae of South Carolina and Florida. By J. Cosmo Melvill. (C.)
In Trimen's Jour. Botany, Vol. iv. (new series), p. 258. London, 1875.

Flora Caroliniana. By Thomas Walter. (D.)
8vo., pp. 263. London, 1787.

Charleston County.

Catalogue of phaenogamous Plants and Ferns, native or naturalized, found growing in the vicinity of Charleston. By J. Bachman. (A.)
Pamphlet, pp. 15. Charleston, 1834.

Catalogue of the Natural Orders of Plants inhabiting the vicinity of the Santee Canal, S. C., as represented by Genera and Species. By H. W. Ravenel. (A.)
In Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Vol. iii. 1850.

A Medico-Botanical Catalogue of the Plants and Ferns of St. John's Berkly, S. C. By F. P. Porcher. (B.)
8vo., pamphlet, pp. 54. Charleston, 1847.

Richland County.

Catalogue of the Plants of Columbia and its vicinity. By Lewis R. Gibbes.
Pamphlet. Columbia, 1835.

GEORGIA.

Cherokee County.

A List of Plants found in the neighborhood of Counasaga River, where Spring Place is now situated. By Mrs. Gambold. (A.)
In Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 1 series, Vol. i. 1818.

FLORIDA.

A Catalogue of a Collection of Plants made in East Florida during the months of October and November, 1821, by A. Ware. By Thomas Nuttall.. (C.)

In Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts., 1 series, Vol. v. 1822.

List of the Plants growing spontaneously in the vicinity of Quincy, Fla. By A. W. Chapman, M.D. (A.)

In Western Journ. Med. and Surg., Vol. iii. (new series), 23 pp. Louisville, Ky., 1845.

List of the Marine Algae collected by Dr. Edward Palmer on the coast of Florida and at Nassau, Bahama Islands, March–August, 1874. By D. C. Eaton. (B.)

8vo., pamphlet, pp. 6. New Haven, 1875.

An enumeration of some Plants, chiefly from the semi-tropical regions of Florida, which are either new, or which have not hitherto been recorded as belonging to the Flora of the Southern States. By A. W. Chapman, M.D. (D.)

In Botan. Gazette, Vol. iii. Logansport, 1878.

Ferns of South Florida. (With notes on the species.) By A. P Garber.

In Bot. Gazette, Vol. iii. Logansport, 1878.

W. R. G.
N. L. B.

The brittle Branches of Salix sericea, Marshall.—Has any one examined critically the "brittleness at the base" of the branches in this willow, of which our text-books tell us? It seems phenomenal, though akin to the articulation we find in *Ampelopsis*, *Taxodium*, *Thuja* and some others at the fall of the year. Here is a branch so tough that we may use it like twine, and which separates as easily, by a light tug, as we pull a feather from a bird! It is not really "brittle at the base," for the base must mean either exactly at the junction with the parent stem, or some indefinite point above. But the point of separation is a little above the true "base," and always just at this point, barely a hair's breadth in width; and the breakage is always in a true circle around the stem. It is evidently not a species of "brittleness" so much as a case of specific, incipient articulation.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

A Suggestion.—Errors in the description of plants occur here and there in our Manuals of Botany, owing for the most part, no doubt, to the tendency of some species to vary from the typical form. But it is surprising that there should be so great a discrepancy in the diagnosis of *Carex Novae-Angliae* and *C. Emmonsii* so far as the color of their spikelets is concerned. Both Wood and Gray state that the former has purplish spikelets and the latter green ones; whereas the reverse seems to be the rule. Out of a large number of specimens of *C. Novae-Angliae* received from the mountains of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts not one so much as suggests a purplish spikelet. On the other hand, *C. Emmonsii* always shows scales more or less purplish. Admitting